

C O N T E N T S

Focus Section: Press Freedom	3
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Business & Economics	14
----------------------	-----------

International Political Relations & Security	16
--	-----------

Democracy & Human Rights	17
--------------------------	-----------

Communication & Information	19
-----------------------------	-----------

Global Issues	20
---------------	-----------

U.S. Society, Values & Politics	21
---------------------------------	-----------

Science & Technology	22
----------------------	-----------

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As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send your feedback to Mr. Steven P. Kerchoff, Information Resource Officer, Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, The American Center, 24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001.

Note: Internet sites included in this publication, other than those of the U.S. government, should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein.

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Press Freedom

Free democratic society and free, unfettered press have grown up together and compliment each other. A free press is vital for effective functioning of a democracy and has often been called the oxygen of democracy because one cannot survive without it. The founding father of America, Thomas Jefferson, called a free press as the "fourth estate." As remarked by Secretary Condoleezza Rice in April 2007, by "fourth estate" Jefferson meant that "without a free and active press the people could not be certain that their views would be known to their leaders and that their leaders' views would be known to them." Stressing the importance of a free and active press and calling it the most important pillar of democracy, Secretary Rice also said, "It is a great tradition that the press is a place for active debate, for active reporting, for investigative reporting, for in-depth reporting and for daily reporting." The French political writer Alexis de Tocqueville, during his visit to the United States almost 200 years ago, wrote "You can't have real newspapers without democracy, and you can't have democracy without newspapers." Democracies, established or emerging, depend on the consent of an informed citizenry, and the news media are a primary source of the information people need in order to govern themselves. Freedom of press, thus, is one of the most important freedoms in a democratic society.

"Let the people know the facts, and the country will be safe," said Abraham Lincoln, America's 16th president, in 1864. The importance of a free press has long been recognized by most of the democracies worldwide and by the international institutions like the United Nations. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed May 3 as World Press Freedom Day in 1993 to ensure that the freedom of press remains on the global agenda. Many countries, including the United States, have established legal protections for a free press. In the United States, for example, journalism is the only profession mentioned in the Constitution, which states that "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press...." On the occasion of World Press Freedom Day 2008, President George W. Bush reiterated the U.S. commitment towards freedom of press and stated that "journalists should be

able to report without fear of persecution."

Journalism is both a profession and a craft. As compared to other occupations like medicine or law, journalism stands apart by virtue of its special role in a free society. Journalists have greater responsibilities especially during the time of crisis – both natural and political. During the time of a natural disaster, terrorist attack, bioterrorism, or a political crisis, the media becomes the eyes and ears of the public who rely heavily on them as their primary and at times their only source of information. Circumstances often challenge journalists to subject themselves to potentially life threatening circumstances for relaying the most complete and accurate information. Apart from occupational hazards, the prevailing restricted press freedom and limited protection of media personnel in many countries also pose fatal threats to journalists and their work.

The freedom of press is often threatened by censorship, reporters being forced to reveal confidential sources and the brutalizing and killing of journalists. Several journalists lose their lives every year while trying to live up to the expectations of the society. Over 110 journalists and media workers were killed in 2006. During 2007, 171 journalists were killed, and hundreds more were threatened, imprisoned or tortured. Incidences like the kidnapping, murder, and beheading of the Mumbai bureau chief for *The Wall Street Journal* Daniel Pearl in Karachi, Pakistan in 2002 still send chills down the spine. The sheer number of incidents indicates the significant dangers faced by the journalists and media workers around the globe and necessitates an improved respect for freedom of the press and the safety of journalists.

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burma, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe are well-known for their repressive laws and severely restricted freedom of speech. China, in 2007, remained the world's top jailer of journalist for the ninth consecutive year, followed by Cuba, Eritrea, Iran, and Azerbaijan. In his recent statement, President George W. Bush observed, "The United States condemns the harassment, physical intimidation, persecution, and other abuse that journalists, including bloggers and Internet reporters, have faced in China, Cuba, Egypt, Tunisia, Venezuela, and Vietnam, as well as the unsolved murders of journalists in Belarus, Lebanon, and Russia. We call on all governments to guarantee the inalienable rights of their people, including, consistent with Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the right to

freedom of speech and the press."

The United States works to protect and promote press freedom at home and to spotlight places where press freedom is threatened abroad. President Bush reaffirmed that "America stands with those who struggle for their liberty, including those in the press who continue their work in spite of risks. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States provided \$78 million in approximately 40 countries to promote media freedom and freedom of information."

Although, a free press is inevitable for an effective democracy, the press has the responsibility to maintain a high degree of ethics in order to justify the power and liberty that society vests in the media. Sometimes, irresponsible media action threatens its own freedom and raises questions about the misuse of power by media. At times, questions have been raised about how much privilege should be given to journalists? This argument insists that no one, including the press, is above the law. Since media is largely immune from any kind of accountability and since there is no effective system of private litigation to serve as a check on media behavior, media needs to take the onus of maintaining high ethical and professional standards in order to justify the liberty and freedom with which it has been bestowed.

The articles included in this section explore the role played by a free and independent press in advancing and defending freedom of expression and democratic principles of government worldwide and also the challenges faced by the press and media.

For additional information, a webliography is presented here for your use. The inclusion of Internet sites other than those of the U.S. government should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein. The websites are current as of their publication date and are subject to change at any time.

21st Century Threats to Press Freedom
<http://www.state.gov/r/us/2007/84169.htm>

Alfred Friendly Press Fellowships
<http://www.pressfellowships.org>

American Press Institute
<http://www.americanpressinstitute.org>

American Society of Journalists and Authors
<http://www.asja.org>

American Society of Newspaper Editors
<http://www.asne.org>

Asian American Journalists Association
<http://www.aaja.org>

Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication
<http://www.aejmc.org>

Association for Women Journalists
<http://www.awjdfw.org/index.html>

Coalition of Journalists for Open Government
<http://www.cjog.net>

The Committee to Protect Journalists
<http://www.cpj.org>

eJournal USA -- Media Emerging
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0306/ijge/ijge0306.htm>

eJournal USA -- Media Making Change
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/1207/ijge/ijge1207.htm>

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
<http://www.fcc.gov>

Freedom Forum
<http://www.freedomforum.org>

Freedom of Speech
<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/americais/speech.htm>

Freedominfo.org
<http://www.freedominfo.org>

Handbook of Independent Journalism
<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/journalism/index.htm>

Human Rights in Brief
<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/human-rights-in-brief.html>

Inter American Press Association
<http://www.sipiapa.org>

International Center for Journalists
<http://www.icfj.org>

International Consortium of Investigative Journalists
<http://www.publicintegrity.org/icij>

International Federation of Journalists
<http://www.ifj.org>

International Journalists' Network
<http://www.ijnnet.org>

Internews
<http://www.internews.org>

JournalismNet
<http://www.journalismnet.com>

Media Coalition
<http://www.mediacoalition.org>

National Arts Journalism Program
<http://www.najp.org>

National Association of Black Journalists
<http://www.nabj.org/index.php>

National Center for Business Journalism
<http://www.businessjournalism.org>

National Coalition Against Censorship
<http://www.ncac.org>

National Press Club
<http://npc.press.org>

National Press Photographers Association
<http://www.nppa.org>

National Writers Union
<http://www.nwu.org>

Native American Journalists Association
<http://www.naja.com>

NewsLab
<http://www.newslab.org>

Newspaper Association of America
<http://www.naa.org>

Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University
<http://www.nieman.harvard.edu>

No Train-No Gain
<http://www.notrain-nogain.org>

Online News Association
<http://www.journalists.org>

Organization of News Ombudsmen
<http://www.newsombudsmen.org>

Pew Center for Civic Journalism
<http://pewcenter.org>

Press Freedom
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/press/>

Project for Excellence in Journalism
<http://www.journalism.org>

Radio and Television News Directors Association
<http://www.rtnda.org>

Reporter
<http://www.reporter.org>

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press
<http://www.rcfp.org>

A Responsible Press Office
<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/pressoffice>

Science: International Science Writers Association
<http://internationalsciencewriters.org>

Society for News Design
<http://www.snd.org>

Society of Professional Journalists
<http://www.spj.org>

South Asian Journalists Association
<http://www.saja.org>

The Global Beat
<http://www.bu.edu/globalbeat>

An Unfettered Press
<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/press>

The United States Supports Press Freedom Worldwide
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/83991.htm>

United States Supports Press Freedom Worldwide
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/84687.pdf>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

World Free Press Institute
<http://www.pressfreedom.org>

World Press Freedom Committee
<http://www.wpfc.org>

World Press Institute
<http://www.worldpressinstitute.org>

Writers Guild of America
<http://www.wga.org>

1. EDWARD R. MURROW: JOURNALISM AT ITS BEST

U.S. Department of State, 2006, 17 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/murrow/murrow.pdf>

Issued in commemoration of World Press Freedom Day 2006, this collection of articles showcases the life and career of eminent journalist and United States Information Agency (USIA) director Edward R. Murrow. A free and independent media is one of the essential components of a democratic society, and Murrow's radio and television programs provide excellent examples of how a leading reporter used his journalistic skills in the people's service in times of crisis, for example, during World War II and the McCarthy years. The articles also discuss Murrow's skill in employing the new media of his day – first radio, then television – to develop new reporting formats that adhered to the profession's highest principles, as well as his coverage of the savage tactics behind Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign.

2. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS: EXCEPTIONS TO THE FIRST AMENDMENT

By Henry Cohen. CRS Report for Congress, March 17, 2008, 41 p.

This CRS (Congressional Research Service) report provides an overview of the rulings regarding the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution – of the ways that the Supreme Court has interpreted the guarantee of freedom of speech and press to provide varying levels of protection for different freedom of speech issues. It explores the various circumstances that would lead to a Supreme Court ruling limiting freedom of speech.

3. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

By Edd Applegate. Public Relations Quarterly, v. 52, no. 1, 2008, pp. 2-7.

The author presents reasons supported by evidence contending that the most basic responsibility of the mass media in the United States is to remain free and to point out problems created by the press which threaten its freedom. There are several incidences of reporters being harassed by judges, local, state, and federal officials, celebrities, and even private citizens. The author addresses the loss of esteem by reporters and the press and the loss of confidence in the press. The article looks at where the media has gone wrong and what could be done to restore society's faith in the press. Finally, the author discusses the multiple functions of press in a democratic society. Beyond

providing information, it needs to inform society about why and how certain problems and conflicts occur.

4. INFOTAINMENT AND THE MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE MULTIMEDIA CONGLOMERATE

By Mary Lyn Stoll. Journal of Business Ethics, v. 66, no. 2-3, June 2006, pp. 253-260.

The increasingly blurred boundary between journalism and entertainment calls for an in-depth analysis of the media corporation clarifying both how corporate charters of media companies ought to be structured and how moral obligations to the public accrue. The role of press, which has a longstanding history of being a pivotal institution in American democracy, becomes slightly hazy when media corporations that include both journalistic and entertainment enterprises get involved in granting or refusing voice to political dissent. For example, when the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) considered revamping its policies, many political activists argued that these conglomerates had failed to meet their duties. But then cases like Moveon's dispute with CBS over its proposed Superbowl advertisement and Michael Moore's quarrel over distribution of his documentary, *Fahrenheit 911*, raise question about how to judge whether these moral ascriptions of blame are actually justified.

5. JOURNALISM POLICE

By Gerald G. Ashdown. Marquette Law Review, v. 89, no. 4, Summer 2006, pp. 739-759.

This article talks about the responsibility of a free press to society. It discusses the freedom of press in general and evaluates its implications on the society. Taking in the background of American democratic culture, it looks at how a free press disseminates information in a democratic society. But at the same time, media has its own responsibilities especially when there is essentially no structural control over media. *The New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* case and the matrix of U.S. Supreme Court decisions that followed, reveal that the press is largely immune from accountability. This makes the responsibility of press even more important. Perhaps there is a need for readjustment of the system of freedom of expression over time. The article does not approve an untamed news media in the name of freedom of press and advocates in favor of an effective mechanism to ensure proper reporting by the press.

6. JOURNALISTS' PRIVILEGE TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION IN JUDICIAL AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS: STATE SHIELD STATUTES

By Henry Cohen. *CRS Report for Congress*, June 27, 2007, 47 p.

This report provides a brief overview of the state shield statutes and then sets forth the full text of each. Without a statutory or constitutional recognition of journalistic privilege, a reporter may be compelled to testify in legal, administrative, or other governmental proceedings. To date, 33 states and the District of Columbia have recognized a journalists' privilege through enactment of press "shield laws," which protect the relationship between reporters, their source, and sometimes, the information that may be communicated in that relationship. Another 16 states have adopted a journalists' privilege through court decisions. The journalists' privilege is distinct from other recognized privileges, in that it lies only with the journalist, not with the source of the information.

7. JOURNALISTS' PRIVILEGE: OVERVIEW OF THE LAW AND LEGISLATION IN THE 109th AND 110th CONGRESSES

By Henry Cohen and Kathleen Ann Ruane. *CRS Report for Congress*, February 6, 2008, 12 p.

This report looks at the privileges granted to the journalist by the U.S. Constitution under First Amendment and its limitations as noted by the U.S. Supreme Court. The report also observes that journalists' privilege have been high on both the 109th as well as the 110th Congresses' agenda. To adopt journalists' privilege for federal proceedings, three bills each were introduced during the 109th and the 110th Congressional sessions. Finally, on October 16, 2007, the House passed H.R. 2102.

8. LEGAL CHALLENGE TO THE FCC'S MEDIA OWNERSHIP RULES: AN OVERVIEW OF *PROMETHEUS RADIO v. FCC*

By Kathleen Ann Ruane. *CRS Report for Congress*, May 16, 2008, 12 p.

This CRS report focuses on the ongoing debate over media ownership restrictions. It provides an overview of the Federal Communication Commission's 2002 Biennial Review from which the 2003 rules originated and the *Prometheus Radio v. FCC* case. The report also addresses the current issues facing the actions taken by the FCC in response to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in *Prometheus*. It also covers the way Congress has responded to the FCC's December 2007 relaxation of the newspaper-broadcast

cross-ownership restrictions.

9. A MARKET LIKE ANY OTHER: AGAINST THE DOUBLE STANDARD IN JUDGING THE MEDIA

By Karen Horn. *Independent Review*, v. 12, no. 1, Summer 2007, pp. 27-46.

The article talks about the importance of free press in a democracy, the influence of the media on political life and the sensitivity of public opinion. Karen Horn argues that although the importance of free press for proper functioning of democracy cannot be denied, this relationship should not be sanctified as well. A free press has inherent value in realization of people's right of free speech. But at the same time, it also has its own proper dignity. The author feels that it's time to drop the popular dichotomy that distinguishes the media market from other markets and the news media must be held to a different standard than the suppliers of other goods and services. Like any other market, the media market also functions properly when consumers' preferences are satisfied.

10. MEDIA RESPONSIBILITY DURING A TERRORIST ATTACK

By Josh Meyer. *Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law*, v. 38, no. 3/4, 2006/2007, pp. 581-587.

According to the author, journalists are the eyes and ears of the public and they are the prime source of information for the populace especially in the case of a terrorist attack. Media has a very important responsibility in such cases – both before and after such an attack occurs. Barring a few exceptions, media should immediately inform the masses of the attack and update citizens on all relevant developments, not merely those that the government approves for dissemination. The author proposes that the media should relay the information as it becomes available and it should be as complete and accurate as possible.

11. RIGHTS: SURVEY FINDS PEOPLE EVERYWHERE SUPPORT FREE MEDIA

By Jim Lobe. *Global Information Network*, May 1, 2008.

This article presents the results of a survey conducted by WorldPublicOpinion.org (WPO), a project of the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), which reveals that most of the people around the globe believe in the freedom of press. Of 18,000 people from 20 countries, about 56 percent believe that media should have the liberty to publish news

and ideas without government control. About 80 percent of the respondents worldwide recognized the importance of a free press unfettered by government control.

12. WHY JOURNALISTS ARE NOT ABOVE THE LAW

By Gabriel Schoenfeld. Commentary, v. 123, no. 2, February 2007, pp. 40-45.

This article takes an analytical look at the constitutional freedom of the press in the United States. The First Amendment lawyers feel that the fundamental freedom of the press as promised by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution is being threatened like never before. They feel that the ability of journalists to gather news is being attacked. On the other hand, the author questions if anyone including journalists should be considered above the law and suggests that national security laws are applicable for everyone in a democratic set-up. Even journalists should not be exempted from the national security law. The U.S. Constitution provides for the security of all American people. The article concludes that a free press is a vital element but not the only component of American democracy.

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

13. CHANGING THE POLITICAL CLIMATE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

By Tom Daschle. Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, v. IX, no. 1, Winter/Spring 2008, pp. 93-101.

The former Democratic senator from South Dakota, now with the Center for American Progress, believes that the United States must act with urgency to lead the international response to the threat of climate change. However, Daschle argues that the single biggest obstacle to implementing a comprehensive climate change policy is the lack of political will in Washington, especially among the administration officials responsible for implementing it who seem to have ceded leadership to the European Union, isolating the United States in the process. The next U.S. President, along with facing other important global and domestic challenges such as reforming the health care system and stopping Iran's nuclear program, faces the emerging consequences of climate change and the looming deadline of the 2012 expiration of phase I of the Kyoto Protocol. By leading the international response to the threat of climate change, the U.S. will be more environmentally and economically secure but also

better positioned to lead the world on other pressing challenges.

14. FEAR OF FOLLOWING: THE SPECTER OF A NO-GROWTH WORLD

By Steven Stoll. Harper's Magazine, v. 316, no. 1894, March 2008, pp. 88-92, 94.

Using the giant warehouse store Costco as a backdrop, Stoll, senior fellow at the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, expresses astonishment at the scale of the modern global economy and its ability to marshal natural resources and energy to sustain economic growth. In this discussion of several recently-released books on the subject, Stoll notes that in the last 250 years, growth of the industrial economy has created what amounts to an exponential-growth culture, particularly in the United States, where talk of an end to economic growth is tantamount to the end of progress. He notes that economists forget that "growth and ecology operate by different rules ... whereas economies might expand, ecosystems do not." Stoll discusses the growing realization that humanity is approaching a variety of natural limits simultaneously – fossil fuel resources, fresh water, forests, minerals and fisheries, to name a few – that may preclude non-stop future economic growth. Stoll cites the example of the government of Newfoundland, which has placed intermittent bans on its fishing industry to allow fish populations to recover. Such "fallowing", temporary investment in non-production in order to maintain long-term yields, runs counter to our current mindset. But Stoll argues that progress needs to be redefined as "something other than accumulation", and our challenge will be to "maintain social tolerance without continued physical expansion."

15. MICKEY GOES TO WASHINGTON

By Jeffrey H. Birnbaum. Washington Post Magazine, February 17, 2008, pp. 10-15, 22-26.

As the events of September 11 recede and tourism has started to come back, the industry's main lobby, the Travel Industry Association, has decided it needed federal assistance; the agenda of the Discover America Partnership is to persuade the federal government to fund a \$200 million tourism marketing campaign. To illustrate the pervasiveness of lobbying in Washington, the author, business writer for the Washington Post, discusses the strategy the travel industry is using to bring foreign tourists to the United States and how its lobbyists are trying to get the U.S. Congress to foot the marketing bill.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

16. AFTER IRAQ: FUTURE U.S. MILITARY POSTURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

By Bradley L. Bowman. *Washington Quarterly*, v. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 77-91.

The author, a former Council on Foreign Relations fellow and former professor at the U.S. Military Academy, believes that as forces are withdrawn from Iraq, the U.S. should resist the temptation to increase or redeploy troops to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states. He argues that a large U.S. regional military presence is unnecessary and often counterproductive as the American experience during the Cold War proved, when the presence of U.S. troops in the region was limited and infrequent. Bowman insists that today the United States needs only a minimal military in the Middle East to counter threats to its three key interests – to guarantee a reliable flow of oil from the Persian Gulf region; to ensure that regional states and non-state actors do not obtain weapons of mass destruction; and to prevent the region from becoming a haven for extremism.

17. FROM REVOLUTION TO REFORM: A BRIEF HISTORY OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE

By John Tidd. *SAIS Review*, v. 28, no. 1, Winter/Spring 2008, pp. 5-24.

The author notes that a network of large, permanent intelligence-gathering organizations has been a feature of U.S. government only since World War II. During the Revolutionary War and into the first half of the nineteenth century, intelligence activity was very limited. Tidd, in this article, charts the uneven growth of U.S. intelligence organizations from the Civil War until World War I and its explosive growth during the Second World War and Cold War era.

18. THE MILITARY AND SOCIETY BEYOND THE POSTMODERN ERA

By John Allen Williams. *Orbis*, v. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 197-216.

John Allen Williams notes that there are new security challenges resulting from the September 11 attacks and there is a renewed focus on the military's role in defending U.S. interests and homeland. As a result, U.S. military forces (and perhaps in the West generally) are

evolving from their Cold War and immediate post-Cold War perspectives to confront transnational and sub-national non-state dangers. These changes have significant implications for military professionalism and the relations between the military and society. The author puts these changes into a wider theoretical context, and modifies the "Postmodern Military" model, as the "Hybrid" model. Williams updates it to reflect changes in the threat and civil-military relations in the United States as well as in other countries.

19. WAR AND THE WEST

By Williamson Murray. *Orbis*, v. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 348-356.

Williamson writes that the outline of human history over the last two thousand years is framed by armed conflict and that the West now enjoys the product of several developments in political and social domains culminating in what can be called a Military Revolution. He discusses the creation of powerful states as the overarching social organization is an example of one such revolution, which supported a series of smaller innovations and changes in the way the West fought its wars. The author asserts history reveals the degree of political, social, economic and technological adaptation needed to minimize the consequences of failure. He believes that the study of history is necessary to insure that we do not have to fight wars more often, or at a far higher human cost.

DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

20. DOMESTIC POLITICS

By Neil Munro. *National Journal*, v.40, no. 14, April 5, 2008, pp. 32-37.

In 1994, U.S. Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act, which greatly changed how federal and state authorities handle domestic violence cases. Since then, lawmakers have approved more than \$5.5 billion for programs for battered women's shelters, rape crisis centers, police training and domestic violence research. But now, as new controversial research indicates that as much half of domestic violence incidents involved reciprocal violence, "the question of how to respond to family violence has become controversial, as ideology and research collide." Munro interviews scholars and practitioners to get a more in-depth understanding of how there is no one-size-fits all way of handling domestic violence cases.

21. GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH: CHANGING NORMS, CONSTANT RIGHTS

By Lawrence O. Gostin and Lance Gable. *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, v. 9, no. 1, Winter/Spring 2008, pp. 83-92.

Gostin and Gable write that, "of all the vulnerable groups that face stigmatization in our society, persons with mental disabilities are perhaps the most disadvantaged." They note that NGOs around the world continue to discover appalling conditions in institutions for persons with mental disabilities, and community mental health services are often under-funded and punitive. Widespread recognition of this mistreatment has not prevented it from continuing to occur. Human-rights violations affecting persons with mental disabilities will only be reduced by legislation and mental-health policies consistent with human-rights norms. They urge all countries to ratify the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

22. NON-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONS AND ATTEMPTS AT STATE BREAKUP: IS THERE A CONNECTION?

By Mark N. Katz. *World Affairs*, v. 169, no. 3, Winter 2007, pp. 111-118.

Katz compares the experiences of Russia, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, and Iraq, and concludes that revolutions can prove to be a serious obstacle to democratization in states with regionally dominant minorities. In each case, revolutionary movements that initially claimed democratic aspirations evolved into authoritarian regimes, alienating ethnic and religious communities and prompting repressive measures. When political and economic conditions eventually force democratic reforms, these long-held resentments seem to metastasize into nationalist movements pursuing independence rather than trusting the regime's second promise of democratization. While the author dwells on the regions of Chechnya, Kosovo, Aceh, Papua, and Kurdistan, he also argues that the revolution-state breakup correlation may also have possible implications for the futures of China, Iran, and Sudan as well.

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

23. THE CONNECTION HAS BEEN RESET

By James Fallows. *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 301, no. 2, March 2008, pp. 64-69.
<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200803/chinese-firewall>

Foreign visitors attending the Olympics in Beijing may be pleasantly surprised by what will seem to be easy access to the Internet. They shouldn't be deceived, says Fallows, *Atlantic* national correspondent reporting from Beijing. "What the Olympic-era visitors will be discovering is not the absence of China's electronic control but its new refinement – and a special Potemkin-style unfettered access that will be set up just for them, and just for the length of their stay," Fallows writes. China's "great firewall" may seem crude to outsiders, but it is surprisingly effective. Moreover, it is just one part of a larger, complex structure of monitoring and censorship. While the Chinese government's censorship of the Internet is extensive, any of China's 210 million online users can circumvent it using a virtual private network (VPN), but at a cost of about 10 cents per day – a couple days' work for a young Chinese academic and a week's take-home pay for a Chinese factory worker. Fallows writes, "What the government cares about is making the quest of information just enough of a nuisance that people generally won't bother." With a rich information environment inside China, the average Chinese person will find searching for external information not worth the trouble and expense. Fallows asks the question, "How long can the regime control what people are allowed to know, without the people caring enough to object?" And he answers, "On current evidence, for quite a while."

24. DESIGN THINKING

By Steven J. Bell. *American Libraries*, v. 39, no. 1/2, January/February 2008, pp. 44-49.

According to the author, design thinking can offer a new perspective and a creative approach in organizing the professional workspace and creating the best possible worker experience. Design thinkers take a much more deliberate and thoughtful approach to problem resolution and they rarely jump on bandwagons. The author adapts his principles (understand, observe, visualize, evaluate/refine, implement) to the library professional but emphasizes that they can be used by others as well. With design thinking, librarians can navigate users to the library and its electronic resources and move beyond the traditional mindset of library service.

GLOBAL ISSUES

25. CLIMATE CHANGE, MASS MIGRATION AND THE MILITARY RESPONSE

By Paul J. Smith. *Orbis*, v. 51, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 617-633.

The displacement of thousands of U.S. Gulf Coast residents in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina is exemplary of a human migration challenge that will likely become more severe in the years and decades ahead, notes the author, professor of national security affairs at the U.S. Naval War College. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that climate change will manifest itself in dramatic ways, such as extreme weather events and a rise in sea levels, and some of these effects may induce large-scale human migration, both within and among countries. The increasing trend of environmental migrants is clashing with widespread anti-immigrant sentiment in both developed and developing countries around the world. Some countries are describing migration, particularly unauthorized international migration, as a "security threat" and are turning to military forces to deter or manage the human flows, a trend that is likely to grow.

26. CULTURAL TOURISM: SEEKING AUTHENTICITY, ESCAPING INTO FANTASY, OR EXPERIENCING REALITY

By Brian S Osborne and Jason F Kovacs. *Choice*, v. 45, no. 6, February 2008, pp. 927-937.

Cultural tourism, or culture tourism, can be defined as the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture, especially its arts. It generally focuses on traditional communities who have diverse customs, unique forms of art and distinct social practices, which basically distinguishes it from other types/forms of culture. Today it is playing a major role in economic development in both the developed and the developing worlds. The authors believe that what history has been to national identity, so cultural tourism, and its protection of heritage, is now to renewing economic vitality. This bibliographical review focuses on recent literature that considers tourism strategies in which culture and heritage are considered integral to the attraction of distinctive places and experiences, especially to studies concerned with the better management of cultural tourism in terms of economic rationality, ecological sustainability, and cultural compatibility.

27. THE LAST EMPIRE: CHINA'S POLLUTION PROBLEM GOES GLOBAL

By Jacques Leslie. *Mother Jones*, v. 33, no. 1, January/February 2008, pp. 29-39, 83-85.

The author writes that the emergence of China as a world economic power is "an epochal event, as significant as the United States' ascendancy after World War II." It has also resulted in the biggest building boom and the largest transfer of natural resources in human history. China has become the world's biggest producer of manufactured goods, the most ravenous consumer of raw materials and natural resources, and the world's biggest polluter as it has recently surpassed the U.S. as the biggest emitter of carbon dioxide. The environmental degradation both in China and abroad, ranging from deforestation, loss of species, desertification and mercury and sulfur dioxide pollution, has been staggering. The author notes, however, that when economic-development delegations from China began visiting the West in the late 1970s and early 1980s to see how developed economies fostered growth, the conclusion they came to was that automobile-centered suburban sprawl was the model to be followed. "The United States passed up the opportunity it had at the beginning of China's economic transformation to guide it toward sustainability, and the loss is already incalculable," writes Leslie. He notes that, even though humanity is at the edge of a global environmental abyss, it is presumptuous to expect China to cut its emissions equally with the United States.

U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

28. BORN AGAIN

By Walter Russell Mead. *Atlantic Monthly*, March 2008, pp. 21, 24.

The evangelical Christian movement in the U.S. is showing signs of maturing, notes Mead. It is gaining more social and political influence, but as it broadens, it is becoming more pluralistic and less strident, and "less likely to be held hostage by a single issue or a single party." The mega churches that are flourishing in the Midwest and Sun Belt are reaching audiences that are better educated, more urban and sophisticated than the rural Southern fundamentalists of an earlier era. Mead notes that the true story of the evangelical movement today is its "shift from insurgent to insider, with all of the moderating effects that transition implies."

29. HOOP DREAMS

By Charles Euchner. *The American*, v. 2, no. 1, January/February 2008, pp. 26-34.
<http://www.american.com/archive/2008/january-february-magazine-contents/hoop-dreams>

Euchner outlines the quest of the National Basketball Association (NBA) to make basketball the world's most popular sport. Basketball started on an international level in 1932 with the formation of the International Basketball Federation. Over time, the popularity of basketball has increased on the international level. Since 1992, when there were fewer than a dozen foreign-born players in the NBA, popularity of the sport has increased to a stage where most of the NBA teams today have at least one international player. While the NBA is aspiring to beat soccer in popularity, one has to bear in mind that, as of today, soccer is more popular than basketball practically everywhere in the world outside of the United States. However, the optimistic perspective is that soccer's capacity for growth is perhaps not as broad as basketball's.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

30. BUYING A CURE

By Jerome Groopman. *New Yorker*, v. 83, no. 45, January 28, 2008, pp. 38-43.

Groopman notes that since Giusti established her Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation in 1998, medical philanthropies that apply business principles to their work have become increasingly common. In this article, the author presents biographical information on Giusti and discusses her diagnosis with myeloma. While creating the foundation, Giusti realized that in order to accelerate the development of new myeloma drugs, she needed to foster greater collaboration between researchers at different academic institutions. In 2002, she decided to assemble a consortium of scientists who would be required to submit their research proposals to a steering committee for approval, and to publish their results jointly. In exchange, the scientists would receive access to a tissue bank of myeloma blood cells and bone marrow, as well as administrative and organizational support for lab tests and clinical trials. The consortium now has thirteen members, and at least two more institutions are expected to join this year. Most medical charities have traditionally focused on increasing public awareness and on raising money to distribute to researchers, in the hope that some of the work will lead to a new drug or a cure.

31. THE SCIENCE OF DOING GOOD

By Sheri Fink. *Scientific American*, v. 297, no. 5, November 2007, pp. 98-106.

The author, a medical doctor who has worked on humanitarian aid missions in several countries, explores the application of new technologies to such missions. She examines the use of computer databases, global satellite mapping, DNA-analysis, wireless communication and other techniques to better define the scope of disasters and organize relief efforts. She notes the benefits of systematic survey methods in reaching out to those who need assistance and better assess the performance of such programs especially in developing countries with little infrastructure and order. The author notes that scientific tools and information from them will continue to improve aid missions, although addressing the needs of vulnerable populations before disasters strike should be the most important objective.

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On the front cover: Daniel Pearl (1963-2002), American Journalist kidnapped and killed in Karachi, Pakistan in 2002.

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